

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please make the following amendments to the specification:

On page 7, before "Detailed Description of the Preferred and Other Embodiments", please add

**--Description of the Drawings**

A more complete appreciation of the present disclosure and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 shows a flowchart of a look-up table method for custom fitting of apparel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.—

Beginning on page 7, please replace the second paragraph and the next three paragraphs with the following:

--In a preferred embodiment, the potential consumer would log on to the retailer's web site. This web site may have a combination of standard and custom products or may offer exclusively custom made products. [The] As shown in Step S100 of Figure 1, the potential consumer would choose the portion of the virtual store that offers custom made products and then select the product category in which they are interested (including, but not limited to, a pair of pants, a pair of jeans, a sweater, a skirt, a dress, a shirt, a blouse, a vest, a jacket, a coat, a pair of knickers, a pair of leggings, a jersey, a pair of shorts, a leotard, a pair of underwear, a hat, a cap, and a swimming or bathing suit). [Once] As shown in Step S200, once the prospective consumer has selected the product category then he or she begins to make choices about the desired product. In the case of pants, the consumer chooses the

fabric, the color, the style, the preference for cuffs, pleats, and the type of fly (zipper or button). These comprise a non-comprehensive list of some of the feature and style choices that could be available.

[Once] As shown in Step S300, once the potential consumer has made all of the feature and style choices for the product, he or she provides the information needed for sizing. The information that is collected for sizing may be the less-than-complete information that most apparel consumers know about himself or herself or the person for whom they are ordering the product, and that can be used to either (1) directly determine desired measurements for the design of the garment pattern, or (2) obtain a best match to an entry in a look-up table that will then provide additional, more-complete, information about body and/or garment dimensions that can be used to generate the garment pattern. The consumers may also be asked to make assessments of himself/herself and the body shape or others, as well as to take simple measurements of certain of their body dimensions, or the dimensions of the person for whom the garment will be ordered.

[Once] As shown in Step S400, once the less-than-complete information is collected from the potential consumer, that information may be used in conjunction with a look-up table containing entries, each of which contains more complete body and/or garment dimension data and/or qualitative information for a particular individual person who has either been previously measured and/or provided a garment, to determine the exact garment dimensions for that consumer. This look-up table may be pre-populated with entries derived from detailed body dimension measurements taken from a large number of people of varying body types and shapes using a variety of measurement techniques well-known in the prior art, including laser or white-light or radar scanning methods. In addition, entries to the look-

up table may be added as additional customers provide feedback concerning the quality of fit of garments designed using the look-up table-based method. These entries contain the less-than-complete information provided by the consumer, as well as the actual garment dimensions of the garment provided to the consumer.

When the look-up table is initially populated with entries derived from the actual detailed measurements of numerous people it may still be that the table is too sparsely populated to find a match near enough to the less-than-complete information provided by the consumer to enable the construction of a reasonably-well-fitting garment using just the additional body and garment dimensions residing in a single entry of the table. [One] As shown in Step S500, one possible solution method is—in the event that a near-enough match is not found (where closeness of match may be measured as a weighted sum of squared differences between each of the less-than-complete set of body dimensions provided by the consumer and the corresponding dimensions in a table entry)—to create a “virtual” entry in the table through weighted interpolation between more than one relatively-nearby entry.—